

During the debate on the Exon-Hatfield legislation which prohibits nuclear testing, I voiced my concerns for the safety and reliability of the nuclear stockpile without the ability to test. So long as our defense relies on nuclear weapons, we must ensure the safety and reliability of the stockpile. That requires the authority to conduct underground nuclear tests. I urge my colleagues to adopt the amendment.

Mr. KYL addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. KYL. Mr. President, on behalf of the leader, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REPORT OF SENATE DELEGATION VISIT TO BOSNIA

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, during the April recess, the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], and I traveled to Bosnia and other countries of the former Yugoslavia as well as Albania and Hungary to monitor developments related to implementation of the Dayton peace accord and to visit United States troops stationed in Bosnia and the surrounding area. We have prepared a report of our trip and submit it for our colleagues' and the public's consideration. It should be noted that the situation in Bosnia is constantly evolving and that the report reflects our findings based on developments through the period of our visit, which ended on April 12, 1996. I ask unanimous consent that the full report be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REPORT OF SENATE DELEGATION VISIT TO BOSNIA, APRIL 3-12, 1996

INTRODUCTION

A delegation from the United States Senate, consisting of Democratic Leader Tom Daschle (D-SD), Senator Orrin G. Hatch (R-UT), and Senator Harry Reid (D-NV), met with leading officials in Bosnia and the other countries of the former Yugoslavia—Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Serbia, Slovenia—as well as Albania and Hungary from April 3 to April 12, 1996. The delegation was authorized by the joint leadership of the Senate to explore outstanding issues related to implementation of the Dayton Peace Accord formally signed on December 14, 1995, by President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and Montenegro, and President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia in Dayton, OH.

The accord is based upon the tenet that Bosnia will remain a single state within its internationally recognized borders, but that the state will be comprised of two entities—the Bosnian Muslim-Croat Federation and the Republika Srpska—with substantial au-

thority. In an effort to create the conditions for peace in Bosnia, the Dayton agreement provides for a peace implementation force (IFOR) under NATO command and calls for civilian implementation through elections and economic reconstruction.

In the period between the signing of the accord and the delegation's departure, the ceasefire had held, elections were being scheduled, and problems related to implementation of the civilian aspects of the peace agreement were reported.

On the day the delegation left for the region, Americans received the tragic news that the plane carrying Commerce Secretary Ron Brown, 32 other Americans, and two Croatians had crashed near Dubrovnik, Croatia. Secretary Brown had been traveling in and around Bosnia with U.S. business leaders and Commerce Department officials as part of the American effort to help build democratic and economic institutions in the region so that a lasting peace might take hold in the Balkans. After making schedule adjustments, the delegation chose to go forward with its planned visit to the region to honor Ron Brown's vision and to send a clear signal to those struggling for peace in Bosnia that the United States remains committed to that mission.

TOM DASCHLE.
ORRIN G. HATCH.
HARRY REID.

SUMMARY

Senators Daschle, Hatch, and Reid met with leading officials in Bosnia, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Slovenia, Albania, and Hungary. In each country, the delegation gathered perspectives on: (1) military implementation of the Dayton Peace Accord; (2) civilian implementation of the Dayton Peace Accord; (3) that country's progress toward democratization; and (4) that country's progress toward privatization and development of a market economy. In Bosnia, the FYROM, and Hungary, the delegation visited U.S. military installations and met with troops stationed in the region.

While perspectives on progress toward peace in Bosnia and the Balkans varied from country to country, the delegation found there was general consensus around two basic points: first, that NATO's Implementation Force (IFOR), led by the United States, has been an unqualified success in terms of stopping the war in Bosnia; and, second, that, while moving forward, implementation of the civilian and economic aspects of the Dayton accord has met with significant delay and difficulty.

U.S. military and diplomatic leadership were credited by virtually everyone in the region for progress that has been made in Bosnia. Still, concerns persist about the prospects for full implementation of the Dayton accord within the timeframes laid out in the plan. Officials stressed that key to successful implementation will be the efforts of Serbian and Croatian leaders to garner the commitment of Serbs and Croats within Bosnia to the borders agreed to in the Dayton accord as well as human rights for all ethnic groups within those borders.

Morale among U.S. troops appeared to be high, despite the fact that they are living and working under extremely difficult conditions. The servicemen and women with whom the delegation spoke understood and believed in the importance of their mission. They also spoke highly of the cooperative spirit that has exemplified their relationship with forces from Russia, Britain, France, and the other countries represented in IFOR.

The delegation's goals were to promote, and assess progress with respect to, full implementation of the Dayton Peace Accord; to

express support for U.S. troops participating in the NATO and UN peacekeeping efforts; to promote democracy, economic growth, and respect for human rights in the region; and to reflect the United States' commitment to those working for a lasting peace in Bosnia.

FINDINGS

The delegation returned to the United States confident that U.S. military and diplomatic leadership has been the driving force behind the current peace in Bosnia—that the peace could not have been accomplished, and probably cannot be sustained, without our efforts. The delegation returned convinced of the value of that mission, for, as fragile as the peace in Bosnia may be, the promise of peace, freedom and democracy for all the people of the former Yugoslavia—and the regional stability that would follow from that achievement—justify their pursuit.

Several major findings—some of them confirmations of past ones—resulted from this visit.

NATO military action, U.S. diplomacy, and military implementation supporting that diplomacy stopped the war in Bosnia and have been the primary deterrents to resumption of the war.

U.S. military and foreign service personnel serve as models for the rest of the world; their professionalism under extraordinary circumstances should make every American proud.

Landmines pose a serious threat to U.S. and other peacekeeping forces as well as the civilian population in Bosnia. The United States should actively seek an international ban on the use of anti-personnel landmines.

Regarding the military aspect of the Dayton Peace Accord, IFOR has successfully carried out its mandate thus far.

Conditions for free and fair elections in Bosnia have not yet been established. Numerous concerns were heard regarding the willingness of the dominant parties in the three regions to allow free elections.

People throughout the Balkan region are concerned about the timing of IFOR's departure in light of problems related to implementation of the civilian aspects of the Dayton accord and economic reconstruction.

While these concerns should be taken seriously, the ultimate success or failure of the Dayton accord—and the chance for sustained peace in the region—will depend on the political will of its signatories.

The United States must continue to pressure those signatories to commit themselves fully to that effort.

HUNGARY

The delegation began its investigations in Hungary, host to 7000 American troops at three U.S. military installations, including Taszar Airbase, the primary logistics center and staging area for U.S. troops deployed in Bosnia. In meetings with the Deputy Foreign Minister, American troops at Taszar, business leaders in Budapest, and U.S. Embassy officials, the delegation explored issues related to implementation of the Dayton Peace Accord, Hungary's role in supporting the military aspects of the accord, NATO expansion, and Hungary's progress toward fulfillment of the country's political and economic goals.

Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Szent-Ivanyi told the delegation that, while implementation of the military aspects of the Dayton Peace Accord was proceeding in the right direction, he remained concerned about implementation of the political aspects of the accord. He expressed the view that the American and European military presence in Bosnia has been essential to the restoration of peace in the region and that continued U.S. support of the peace effort will be essential to maintenance of that peace and the